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TheIntelligencer.

WHEELING, JANUARY 18, 1896.

Only One Moses.

With the time and place of the Demo-
cratic national convention fixed, and
the date for the assemblage less than
six months off, the party is hopelessly at
sea regarding a candidate. Statesmen
there are without number who would be
willing to accept the honor if they
thought there was a chance for Demo-
cratic success, but up to the present
writing not one of them has come for-
ward with so much as an intimation
that he has sufficient faith in the future
to admit that he would like to be even
"prominently mentioned."

This state of affairs has revived the
third term talk, for, says the New York
World, whose rock-ribbed, anglo-man-
ical, free trade Democracy no one
doubts, "who else is there for the Demo-
crats to nominate but Mr. Cleveland?"
The World also, having arrived at this
despising state of mind, gives some
logical reasons for its belief that the
President can be the nominee if he
wants to be, and there is a strong suspi-
cion that he covets the honor if it can
be had unanimously.

The public loan, says the World, will
be a success. The Venezuela matter,
too, is likely to go the President's way.
England will settle or arbitrate. The
people (meaning the Democratic part of
them) are always ready to forget in an
emergency. Well, the emergency is at
hand, for, if not Mr. Cleveland, whom?

To be sure there is Secretary of State
Olney. He is as much entitled to any
glory growing out of the Venezuela
matter as the President is. It wouldn't
be surprising to see the Democrats take
him up—after Mr. Cleveland should de-
cline, if he should happen to decline.
But, then, there are certain embarrass-
ments Mr. Olney would labor under as a
candidate. As satisfactory as his record
is in the state department, it
might be overbalanced by the record he
made in the department of justice as a
friend of the trusts—a record the World
did much to keep before the public.

Whitney might be open to the same
objection. Mr. Wilson's radical free
trade record the country, including the
Democracy, is afraid of. Mr. Morrison
is conservative, but not over popular.
There is absolutely no logical candidate
but Mr. Cleveland. Things are drifting
toward him. He will have our hearty
support—for the nomination.

If it be true that Mr. Cleveland wanted
the Democratic convention in New
York, it must also be true that he has
not great influence with his party. New
York wasn't in it for a minute.

They Don't Forge to the Front.

It has been the custom for the party
in power to take the field first with its
presidential ticket. This is its gauge of
battle, manifesting its confidence in it-
self. Until now this practice has been
followed by both parties since the Re-
publican and Democratic organizations
began to dispute control of the country.

In 1864 the Republicans, being in
power, held their convention June 7, the
Democrats following with theirs Aug-
ust 27. In 1868 the Republican conven-
tion was May 20, the Democratic July
4. In 1872 the Republican convention
was June 5, the Democratic July 9. In
1876 the Republican convention was
June 14, the Democratic June 27. In
1880 the Republicans met June 2, the
Democrats June 22. In 1884 the Re-
publican convention was held June 3, the
Democratic July 8. The result of this
election placed the Democrats in power,
and in 1888 they led off with their con-
vention June 7, the Republicans holding
theirs June 21. In 1892 the Republicans
were in and according to custom they
took the lead, their convention meeting
June 7, the Democratic June 21.

This year the Democrats are in execu-
tive control, but they ride a waiting
race. They hold back to give the Re-
publicans the chance which they are
eager enough to take. This breaking
the convention record is at least interest-
ing.

It is understood that "society" is
pleased with the match which it under-
stands Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt to be
about to make. "Society" has to be
pleased with what its leaders do or it
would fall apart.

West Virginia Republican Conventions.
It is to be hoped that Republicans will
not hesitate to say whether they prefer
one state convention or two this year.
There will be the meeting of the Republi-
can State League, and if the old prac-
tice be followed there will be a conven-
tion to nominate delegates-at-large to
the national convention and a state con-
vention to nominate state officers.

These in addition to a convention in
each district to select district delegates to
the national convention and later
district conventions to nominate repre-
sentative in Congress. It has been sug-
gested that time and money can be
saved by holding one state convention to
select delegates-at-large to the na-
tional convention and to name state
officers.

Thus far the only objection urged
against this consolidation is that it
would place the state ticket in the field

earlier than is necessary and make too
long a campaign. But the campaign
will not open until the Democrats shall
have put their ticket in the field, and is
not likely to warm up before September.
If the party wants the two conven-
tions it will get them. If it prefers one
convention it should say so. The In-
telligencer invites expressions of opin-
ion on this suggestion.

Future of West Virginia.

If the population of West Virginia
should increase during the present de-
cade in the same proportion as the last
there will be 950,000 people in the little
Mountain state in 1900, just four years
hence. If the same increase should
continue during the coming century,
the result would be as follows:
1800—650,000 population; 38 per square
mile.
1810—1,157,500 population; 48 per square
mile.
1820—1,454,000 population; 60 per square
mile.
1830—1,856,225 population; 76 per square
mile.
1840—2,320,156 population; 96 per square
mile.
1850—2,900,000 population; 118 per square
mile.
1860—3,625,000 population; 148 per square
mile.
1870—4,531,250 population; 185 per square
mile.
1880—5,664,000 population; 231 per square
mile.
1890—7,069,000 population; 288 per square
mile.
1900—8,850,000 population; 360 per square
mile.

Of course, it must be admitted that
after a certain stage of development is
reached the ratio of increase of popula-
tion will decrease, but, on the other
hand, as we are just entering on the
most active period of our history, it is
likely that for the next two or three de-
cades the ratio will be greater than dur-
ing the past ten years.

There are children now living who
will live to see the five million mark
reached. Long before that time, how-
ever, West Virginia will have become
not only one of the greatest states in
point of population, but she will lead
many of the older commonwealths in
wealth and industrial development, for
she is now far richer than they in un-
developed resources.

Chicago has learned the useful lesson
that in these days if she wants some-
thing worth having she must get a
move on and hustle for the prize.

Superstitious Democrats.

In 1888 the Democrats held their na-
tional convention in St. Louis and the
Republicans held theirs in Chicago. This
year the honors are reversed.
Democrats who have a superstitious
turn think there is something in this as
well as in the fact that they are going
to nominate in Chicago.

The St. Louis ticket of 1888 was de-
feated by the Chicago ticket of that
year. But, to go back four years ear-
lier, we find that in 1884 a Chicago
ticket was defeated and a Chicago
ticket was elected. In that year both
tickets were made in Chicago. Mr.
Cleveland being the Democratic nomi-
nee, Mr. Blaine the Republican. In 1892
the Democrats nominated in Chicago,
and no Republican has ever denied that
in that year they elected their ticket.

The essential difference between 1892
and 1896 is that in the former year the
Democrats could have elected their
ticket if it had been nominated in Pat-
agonia, while this year they could not
carry their ticket through if it were to
come down to them as the manna came.

Government by syndicate has perished
in the United States.

Another Idol Smashed.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is au-
thority for the statement that Senator
Blackburn, knowing that he cannot be
re-elected, is scheming to prevent the
election of Hunter, Republican nomi-
nee, a result which can be accomplished
"only by revolutionary methods."

Blackburn a revolutionist! Perish
the thought. Why, in his time the gen-
tle Joseph has jumped all over Republi-
cans in Congress because it seemed to
him, or suited his purpose to say, that
they were trying to revolutionize things
and break up the country with their
legislation.

We do not like to think of Joseph as a
revolutionist, not even as an unsuccess-
ful one. Are we to have all our idols
smashed—William Tell, Christopher
Columbus, Grover Cleveland, J. S. C.
Blackburn?

Campos wants more cavalry, and he
asks that the horses be sent from Spain,
whence the riders must come. The cli-
mate will be as hard on the horses as on
the men. What Campos needs most is
a good cause.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

The Philadelphia Press says that the
primary fight in that city last Tuesday
was "measurably a draw battle." The
Quay men carried two of the five con-
gressional districts in the fight for dele-
gates to the national convention, the
state administration faction two, with
a split in the fifth. One of the districts
instructed for Reed for President, an-
other put forward Senator Quay as the
man for the white house. David Mar-
tin, leader of the anti-Quay forces, is
one of the delegates.

Senator Quay will doubtless control a
majority of the Pennsylvania dele-
gation, but there will be a very respectable
minority that will look in another direc-
tion.

Everybody knows where the new Ohio
senator lives.


Says Harper's Weekly: "We flatter
ourselves with the hope that the pen-
sion roll will soon decrease." Is it so?
Are we so coldly commercial as to bank
on the hope that the men who fought
for their country may soon pass away
and relieve us of the duty of caring for
them on the way to the grave? If we
feel this way about it we don't deserve
to have a country.

The New Old Maid.
"I will never grow old,"
Said a new, old maid,
"Tho' for years and years
I've been on the fade;
For with bike in hand
All those years seem hid,
And I feel as young
As I ever did."

"Then I never wait
For a man to come,
I'll mount my wheel
And for him I hum;
I am then so spry
That I'm like a kid,
And I feel as young
As I ever did."

HENRY LIPPINCOTT
Fur Capes. The finest kind
here to-day at the prices of common
ones. GEO. M. SNOOK & CO.

A CHEW,
TO CHEW.
A SMOKE
TO SMOKE.



NO NERVES
QUAKING.
NO HEART
PALPITATING.
NO DYSPEPTIC
ACHING.

MALLO POUCH
ANTI-NEUROUS
DYSPEPTIC

RANDOM POLITICAL NOTES.

It is to be noted that among the
classes of producers in the country
clamoring for a restoration of the Mc-
Kinley duties are the wool growers. It
is presumed that the wool growers
know what they want, and know the
effect the new tariff has had on their
industry better than any one else, and
when they meet in convention and de-
nounce free wool as destructive of this
great American interest, and demand
a restoration of protection, they know
what they are doing. In the face of
these present demands from the inter-
ested presumed to know its own wants,
the Wheeling Register, the Democratic
organ for the cuckoos hereabouts, had
a remarkable editorial on Thursday. It
was an echo of a similar article that
appeared in the Pittsburgh Post, the
day previous, and was based on a pur-
chase of wool made in Washington
county, Pa. Recently, in which Hork-
heimer Brothers, of Wheeling, paid 20
cents per pound for a fine quality of
wool. On the strength of this fact the
Register betrays its ignorance or its
demagoguery in the following language:
"American wool-growers may thank
their stars that the Wilson bill was
passed in time and the wool and woolen
industries relieved from the burdens of
McKinleyism. * * * The wool-growers
of this section, including Western
Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, can
appreciate this fact. Wool that under
the McKinley bill sold as low as 12 and
14 cents is now bringing 20 cents. A
Wheeling firm, recently bought 30,000
pounds at the latter price in Clayville,
Pa., and about the same time a similar
amount at the same price was purchas-
ed by the same firm in Ohio."

It would be welcome news to the wool
growers, could it be shown that the new
tariff has resulted in reviving the wool
growing industry, but such is not the
case. The error the Register makes,
either intentionally or through ignor-
ance, is one that it steadily pursued
during the last campaign. It neglects
to tell its readers the exact facts and
ignores the classifications of wools. But
such journalism does not deceive the
farmers who are engaged in wool grow-
ing. They know all about the tricks
of the Register. In regard to this par-
ticular case, the following paragraph
from the Pittsburgh Commercial Ga-
zette, throws a flood of light on the
Register's attempt to deceive readers
who are not posted:
"As to the particular transaction
above noted, the following telegram
from Washington, Pa., published in an
evening contemporary, challenges the
accuracy of the statement so far as
prices under the McKinley act are con-
cerned:
"I. W. Jones, of this place, the lead-
ing wool buyer of Washington county,
was concerned in the purchase of 30,000
pounds of Washington county wool at
20 cents per pound. Mr. Jones says the
above article is misleading, as in 1891
and 1892, under the McKinley bill, he
purchased the same grade of wool for
30 cents."

No further comment seems to be nec-
essary.

But there is another phase of the
question, on which Democratic papers
steadily avoid discussing in their ef-
fort to bolster up the Wilson bill among
the farmers. They seem to ignore the
fact that the Wilson bill, if it really
does benefit the wool grower in the
manner claimed by the Register, knocks
out completely the Democratic theo-
ry of the tariff and the Democratic con-
tention for free raw materials. The
sole argument of the free traders was
that the manufacturers should have
their raw materials CHEAP. Now we
find the Register claiming that the re-
sult is just the contrary. It is true that
the free traders urge that with wool on
the free list our manufacturers are able
to get their foreign wools with cheap-
ness to mix with domestic wool; cheap-
ness that this boon increases the demand for
American wool and forces up the price.
This is poor logic, and every wool grow-
er knows that it is unbecome. The ef-
fect of free wool has been the entry of
cheap foreign wools to compete with
the American product, and not to stimu-
late American wool growing. The
American wool grower knows what he
is about when he demands that the in-
justice done him by the Democratic
tariff law be corrected. He isn't fool
enough to ask for a change back to the
old order of things if, as the Register
contends, he is so much better off under
present conditions.

Since Mr. Elkins entered the senate
and came so rapidly to the front as a
leader and a forceful speaker, he is
being much discussed by the Washing-
ton correspondents, not only as a presi-
dential possibility, but in other ways—
his splendid social qualities, his prac-
tical business methods, his strong per-
sonality, his frankness in dealing with
public questions, his literary attain-
ments, his home life, his exemplary
habits, his versatility, all come in for a
share of attention. Speaking of Mr.
Elkins' versatility, Joe Howard, the
well known New York journalist, re-

lates the following incident in the New
York Press: "I have liked Steve
Elkins from the beginning of our ac-
quaintance," says Mr. Howard, "be-
cause he is one of those men who never
let slip an opportunity. He makes the
most of every chance. On a dirty piece
of brown paper, six inches by three,
folded once and without envelope or ad-
dress, he sent me this note about ten
years ago:
"I am just going to Balto to attend
dinner to be given to-night by Ex Sen
Davis to prominent railway people. It
will bring together Pres. Roberts and
V. P. Thompson of the P. R. R. Pres.
Garrett and V. P. Spencer of the B. & O.
and others.
"Do you want a special dispatch
from Balto early in the evening, if so
simply say to bearer from my office
and I will send it—say how long."

S. B. ELKINS.
"It is needless to add that the dis-
patch came signed Elkins, and was as
full and complete as any newspaper
could have desired."

One of the important events of the
week was the election of Foraker to the
United States senate from Ohio
to succeed Mr. Brice, of New
York. Of course it was a fore-
gone conclusion that he would re-
ceive the unanimous vote of the Republi-
can members of the legislature, for
he had been the unanimous choice of a
representative state convention, and
that choice had been endorsed by the
people at the polls by a hundred thou-
sand majority. It has fallen to the lot
of few men to be so honored, and the
enthusiasm which prevailed when the
formal act making Foraker a senator
was done was a fitting climax to the
series of events leading up to it. Few
men have been the target of more abuse
from the Democratic press and politi-
cians, and this fact renders the over-
whelming endorsement by the great
state of Ohio all the more significant.
The experience of Foraker should be
a pointer to the Democratic editors
that their policy of violent and undig-
nified personal abuse of Republican
leaders is pretty sure, sooner or later,
to be rebuked by the people. But they
will not heed the lesson and will re-
open their mud batteries as of yore as
soon as the campaign begins to get a
little warm. Some partisan editors,
and they are not all in the Democratic
fold, imagine that they are perform-
ing the highest duty to their party
when they get down into the mire of
personal abuse of opposition leaders.
They seem to regard leaders and argu-
ments of minor importance, and are
under the impression that argument
can be answered and scattered to the
winds by abuse and misrepresentation.
It used to be that such methods could
sometimes prevail, but that was before
this enlightened age when men are
judged more by their acts than by
what their enemies say of them.

Speaking of Foraker, I am reminded
that a Wheeling paper one day this
week placed him in a false light be-
fore its constituency, and has not yet
undone the wrong. I quote verbatim the
sensational headlines over a Columbus
dispatch concerning Foraker's speech
before the legislature, as they appear-
ed in the Evening News:
"FREE SILVER—Foraker Springs a
Sensation in the Ohio Legislature to-
day—In his Speech Accepting the Sen-
atorship he Declares for the White
Metal in Very Strong and Unmistakable
Terms."

These startling headlines occupied a
space of about two inches, nearly as
much as was taken up by the entire
dispatch which followed, and the num-
ber of words it contained is just seven
less than the number of words in the
garbled extract from the speech on
which it was wrongfully based. Here
is what the dispatch in question says
Foraker said:
"I am in favor of bi-metallicism. I
think it is a mistake to demonize
silver and I hope that some safe way
may be found to restore it to its proper
place by the side of gold."

Let some of the Intelligencer's read-
ers may have been misled by the even-
ing paper's sensational publication, I
quote what Senator Foraker really did
say on the money question: It is from
a verbatim report of his speech:
"I believe also in bi-metallicism. (Ap-
plause.) I believe the world made a
mistake when it demonized silver. I
sincerely hope some safe way may be
found for the restoration of silver to its
rightful place alongside of gold as a
money of ultimate redemption."

"I shall favor every measure calcu-
lated, in my judgment to bring about
the result, subject always, however, to
the condition that it provides for the
maintenance of the parity of the two
metals. Every dollar of money issued
by the United States government,
whether gold, silver or paper, must be
of exactly equal value with every other
dollar. The United States cannot afford
to have a currency system or a money
standard less good or less high than
the best in the world."

It will be noted, therefore, that Mr.
Foraker, far from making a sensational
speech for the free and unlimited coin-

age of silver, uttered the sound money
sentiment of the platform of the Ohio
Republican convention, which is said to
be the product of John Sherman him-
self. A single important word left out
of the evening paper's report, probably
in the transmission over the wires, gave
the sensational head writer a chance to
get in his fine word and startle the Re-
publicans of Wheeling out of their
boots. Mr. Foraker stated that the
mistake in demonizing silver was not
our own—it was a mistake made by the
world. It will be observed that the
contention of the sound money people
is that the free coinage of silver would
be unwise, unless done by international
agreement. This is true bi-metallicism
—the sort that all sound money men
advocate, and is the only so-called bi-
metallicism which would, as Mr. Foraker
intimated, make every dollar the world
over as good as every other dollar. In
all his public speeches the Ohio man
has favored honest money—he has
never favored the fifty cent dollar ad-
vocate by the radical free silverites.
The applause with which his speech
has been received all over the state
shows that Mr. Foraker as a safe representa-
tive in the senate. I am sorry that my
friend Smith, whose connection with
the evening paper he uses to his own
political advantage occasionally, should
let go uncorrected a piece of sensational-
ism which placed a distinguished Re-
publican leader in a wrong light on so
important a question.
G. A. D.

IF there is any one thing that needs to
be purified, it is politics, so the reformer
says, and many agree thereto. But
blood tells, and as a blood purifier and
liver corrector Simmons Liver Regula-
tor is the best medicine. "I use it in
preference to any other."—So wrote Mr.
S. M. Hywell, of Middleport, Ohio. And
Dr. D. S. Russell, of Farmville, Va.,
writes, "It fulfills all you promise
for it."

SHOES—ALEXANDER.

LOGIC.

If a friend should tell you that
our THREE DOLLAR Shoes
would give you the same wear
and as much style as those usu-
ally sold at \$4 and \$5 you
would believe him.
We tell you this and you are
apt to pay no attention to it.
We have everything to lose
by mis-statement. Why not
believe us? Make a test—buy
a pair from us, and your money
refunded if your experiment
proves a failure.
We fit you correctly.



STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

ASK

—TO SEE OUR—

Latest Improved Line

—OF—

STOVES

—AND—

RANGES.

No Such Goods Ever Offered!

Sold by all Dealers.

Made by

BENJAMIN F. FISHER,

1616-1620 Market Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

The First Time Here, America's Greatest
Romantic Actor,
MR. JAMES O'NEILL,

Supported by a Company of Artists, in a
Magnificent Production of

The Courier of Lyons

(THE LESBURQUES CASE.)

Prices \$1 00, 75 and 50 cents. Seats on
sale at C. A. House's Music Store Sat-
day, January 18. ja16

OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

DAVIS & BOEGE'S

Big and Glorious Success.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

William Haworth's Masterpiece. A Fa-
mous Play by a Famous Author, with all
its Fine Scenery, Plantation Features and
Natural Simplicity.

Prices \$1 00, 75 cents and 50 cents. Seats on
sale at C. A. House's Music Store
Tuesday, January 21. ja17

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Only two nights, Friday and Saturday,
January 17 and 18, Matinee Saturday.

RICE AND BARTON'S COMEDIANS,
Presenting the funny farce-comedy,
McDOODLE AND POODLE.

The funniest of all funny shows. Usual
prices. ja18

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HIGGINS' GALLERY

Escaped the fire and is
open for business as
usual.

MYLES' ART STUDIO.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portraits in Pencil, Oil, Crayon, Water
and Ink.

2154 MAIN STREET.

FELT WEATHER STRIPS.

—AT—

NICOLL'S ART STORE.

1231 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME
house No. 124 Fourteenth street. En-
quire at Intelligencer office. ja17

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN
office and represent a manufac-
turer; \$50 per week; small capital re-
quired. Address, with stamp, MAN-
UFACTURER, Box 515, Concord, New
Mass. ja17-wa18

CHURCH NOTICE.

Second Presbyterian Church—Sun-
day school at 9:15 a. m. Preaching at 10
a. m. by Rev. Albert G. Robb. No preach-
ing in the evening. Young People's So-
ciety at Christian Endeavor meeting at
6:45 p. m. ja18

NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that I will
not be responsible for any debts con-
tracted in my name, except contracted
by myself or wife.

M. J. O'NEILL.
Wheeling, January 17, 1896. ja18

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

I am now ready to contract for tomato
plants for season of 1896. Apply at once to
J. W. HUNTER,
1917 and 1919 Main Street, City.
ja18-wa18

"TUNGE SCHNITTBOHNEN."

YOUNG CUT BEANS IN WATER
FROM GERMANY.

H. F. BEHRENS',
2217 Market Street.
ja18

DRIP COFFEE POTS.

WE HAVE NICKLED, COPPER, TIN, MARION
HARLAN STYLES DRIP COFFEE POTS.

GEO. W. JOHNSON'S SONS,
1219 MAIN STREET.
ja17

BLOOD WINE.

JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD.

SEE OUR CORNER WINDOW.

GOETZ'S DRUG STORE,
Market and Twelfth Street